fence and Examine Superintendent Byrnes, Who is the Only Witness for the Prosecution and His Own Counsel-Inspector Wil. Hams and the Superintendent Cross Swords

"Not guilty, but don't do it again," was the result as recorded in the verdict of the trial yesterday of two Inspectors and three Captains of Police, charged by Superintendent Byrnes th neglect of duty. The court room at Police Headquarters was as cold as the benches in the City Hall Park, but so intense was the interest in this, the first trial of an Inspector by the Police Commission, that the crowd of officials and witnesses sat all unconscious of their congealing blood for more than two

The charges were all of the same character. essentially, and were based upon the fact that Superintendent Byrnes had learned of the existence of gambling games and an opium 'joint" in the districts under Inspectors Alexander S. Williams and Thomas E. McAvoy, and more particularly in the precincts under Captains J. T. Stephenson. Michael Doherty, and Josiah A. Westervelt.

Three Commissioners, Martin, presiding, and Sheehan, and McClave took their seats at 11

The Commissioners first called the cases of Inspector Williams and Capt. Doherty of the Fifth street station, certain special charges concerning them equally. These grew out of the raiding by Mr. Byrnes's men of gambling places at 207 Bowery and 148 East Fourteenth street. Both places are in Williams's district and Doherty's precinct. Inspector Williams stepped forward and said that he had not provided himself with a lawyer, because members of the Board were lawyers and he depended upon them to protect his legal rights as to the character of testimony which should be admitted. It was soon developed that to do, as Superintendent Byrnes did not call a single witness in any case, contenting himself with reciting the facts of the raids.

When the Superintendent had stated the familiar facts, Commissioner Sheehan read Police Department Rule 414, which requires Inspectors and Captains of police to visit all places of public entertainment, gambling houses, &c., and questioned Mr. Byrnes as Q .- What is the meaning of this rule ? A .- It means

into the Department rules.

Q.-How long had that gambling place on Fourteenth street been running? A.-I do not know.
Q.-And the place on the Bowery? A.-Eighteen or Q.—And the place of the property of the places of mindeen years off and on.
Q.—Had you any warrant for raiding those places?
A.—No warrant was required. When an officer has good reason to believe an officer are good reason to believe an officer has good reason to believe an officer has good reason to believe an officer has being committed in any premises he can enter it to stop the offence.

"Proceed with your defence, Inspector Williams," said President Martin.

The big Inspector took his eye glasses from his right ear, where he hangs them when they are not in use, adjusted them on his nose, regarded some papers in his hand, and said: Does the Superintendent know that I knew of the existence of that gambling house on the

Bowery?"
buperintendent Byrnes removed his glasses from his nose and propped up his drooping moustache with them before he replied. "No."
"Ever call my attention to it?" asked the Inspector, now addressing the Superintendent directly, instead of through the Commission-

"No."
"No."
"Are you familiar with the rules of this department?" asked the Inspector, and the superimendent crushed his moustache with his glasses some time before he decided what kind of an answer to give. Then he said: "I am, to some extent." "I am answering your question, sir." responded the Superintendent.
"I am answering your question, sir." responded the Superintendent.
"And I am commenting on your answer," replied the Inspector, in a tone which showed the observant spectators that there was a crust no thicker than the frost om the court room window covering an uneasy volcane.
Superintendent and inspector glared at each other in silence until Fresident Martin said: "Proceed with your questions, Mr. Inspector," "I desire to have Rule 26 read," said Inspector Williams.
Commissioner Sheehan read the rule, which requires the Superintendent to suppress gambling and other unlawful resorts.
"Exactly," commented Mr. Byrnes. That is why these men are on trial here. I have that rule to enforce, but as I cannot be expected to raid personally all unlawful places in the city, I demand of the Inspectors and Captains that they enforce the rule. I have so instructed them, and they have not obeyed my instructions."

"I do not wish to avoid my responsibility

"I do not wish to avoid my responsibility under that rule: I only wanted it read," said the Inspector. He then called Moses Stokes, a printer, oc-cupying the third floor of 257 Bowery, directly

cupying the third floor of 257 Bowery, directly over the room raided. Stokes testified that there had been no gambling in the raided room for a year. The captured outfit was merely there on storage. Henry Livingston, partner of the preceding witness, testified to the same effect.

Officers John Hoch and Timothy Keyes, patrolmen on the post covering 297 Bowery testified that there had been no gambling there since Capt. McCullagh raided the place a year ago. a year ago.
Inspector Williams then called his co-de-fendant, Capt. Doberty, as a witness. The Captain testified that he knew of no gambling

Capinin testified that he knew of no gambling at 297 Howery.

What have been my instructions to you in this regard? asked the Inspector.

To suppress gambling in my precinct." answered the Capinin.

"Do you remember my lecturing both of your platoons on this subject?" asked the Inspector.

Before the Captain could answer Superintendent Byrnes interrupted:
"Do you say you lectured both platoons at

"It was done by your consent," the Inspector.
"It is done by your consent," the Inspector.
"It was done by your consent," the Inspector.

to was done by your consent. The Inspector replied.
"My consent! How?" asked the Superintendent, indignantly: but he added quickly:
Never mind, we'll go into that later."
The subject was not referred to again.
(apt. James K. Price. formerly Inspector
Williams's Sericant, was next called. He
knew of no gambling at 237 Flowery. Capt.
Price started to leave the horseshoe enclosure
where the witnesses stood when testifying,
when Superintendent Byrnes called him back
and asked:
"Do you know of any one being sent from
here to warn a gambling place at 32 First
street."

to explanation was given of this question, sich seemed to have a vast interest for all which seemed to have a vast interest for all the officers bresent.

No. sir! exclaimed Capt. Price.

That will do—that is all.! said the Superintenient. But the witness remained glaring at his chief, and generated emphatically: "No. sir, I know of no such thing!" laspector Williams then said:

Before closing I wish to ask the Superintendent if he knew of any gambling at 2547 Bowery?"

Bowery:

"No." replied Mr. Byraes.

The inspector then called John Eiser, employed at 14% East Fourteenth street, who lestified that the rooms raided in that house had been occupied for a year by the Swiss-American Democratic Club, and had been rented only on Jan. 61 to the occupants who were raided by Mr. Byrnes's men on Jan. 61 to the occupants who were raided by Mr. Byrnes's men on Jan. 61 to John J. Boyce, an expressman, testified that he had carted the furniture found in the raided rooms to those rooms from a warehouse on Folicemap J. I. McCarthy on the street of t

rooms to those from a warehouse on Jan. 7.

Policeman J. J. McCarthy, on the post covering 148 East Fourteenth street, knew of no gambling in those 1 remises.

Capt. Doherty, in answer to questions by the Inspector, testified that he had never heard of any gambling in the premises raided. On the evening of Jan. 8 he had gone to that block to see if he could find any signs of gambling and was told of the raid. "I went to the rooms," continued Capt. Doherty, and found a Central Office detective putting fare chips in a bag. I noticed on the mantelpiece a receipt for a gas stove dated that day. I remarked that the people must have just moved in."

Inspector Williams then said: "I want to ask the Superinched entry in the superinched on the manual capt." I cannot recall one," answered the Superintendent.

If a sanot recall one," answered the Superintendent.

If I had received the same information you.

"If I had received the same information you possessed in those cases, would not the result have been the same?" lyrnes, after a pause.

After another pause, during which every one caned forward to catch his answer, the Super-ntendent and and forward to catch his answer, the Super-landent said:

No. I say no, because two days before that sid you came to me and usked if I knew of ny gambling in your district. I told you of we places, which were opened elsewhere two as an Inspector a right to kill a gam-asked Inspector Williams hotiv. hat is a foolish question," replied Mr.

to be allowed to have a root over his head; he must live somewhere."
"We won't discuss that," said the President. The Inspector then asked the Superin-

Can gambling be suppressed?"
"No. It can be regulated, not suppressed."
"Was there any more cambling in New York on Jan. 9 than on Dec. 87" asked the Inspector, producing a newspaper silp.
Yes, "said the Superintendent, eyeing the

spector, producing a newspaper slip.

"Yes," said the Superintendent, cycing the slip curiously.

But they were small games."

They do more harm than the big, slch games," Mr. Byrnes responded.

The Inspector then read from his clipping, which contained an interview with Mr. Byrnes on Dec. 8, in which he had stated that there was then less gambling in this city than ever before. I coincide with the Superintendent, said Mr. Williams. "There is less gambling now than at any other time during my twenty-seven years' experience on the force. I have no doubt of the cases that have been testified to here to-day. But these are tribing places, not where thousands of dollars change hands. Only \$4.50 was captured in the Fourteenth street rooms. What is that for a fare bank! It is boys play."

Inspector Williams folded up his papers, and announced that he had finished his detence. As he pocketed the copy of the complaint against him he remarked: "I'll have that framed. It is the first complaint against an Inspector ever made in this city. I cannot stand around all over my district and see if gambling is going on."

"No, but you can learn from your fourteen hundred men." Mr. Byrnes add. "My men

"No, but you can learn from your fourteen hundred men." Mr. Byrnes said. "My men tell me the truth."

"They may, or they may not," growled the

They may, or they may not, growled the Inspector.

Do you mean to say there are men on my staff who misrepresent to me?" demanded the Superintendent hotly.

I said they may or they may not." blandly replied the Inspector, and the next case was

"I said they may or they may not." blandly replied the Inspector, and the next case was called.

This involved Inspector McAvoy and two of his Captains. Stephenson and Westervelt. Cant. Stephenson was recently in charge of the Church street station. Central Office men raided gambling places at 10 Murray street. It has been a street. While Capt. Westervelt was in West Thirty-seventh street. Mr. Byrnes's detectives mided an opium joint at 244 West Thirty-sixth street. Both precincts are in Inspector McAvoy's district. Superintendent Byrnes briefly related the facts of the raids as they have been published. Inspector McAvoy also appeared without counsel and conducted his and his Cantains' cases coolly and methodically. He read the report of Capt. Stephenson dated Jan. 5. his day of the raid, which stated that there were no gambling houses or policy shows in the precinct. The Superintendent had spoken to him five times about gambling in that precinct, and he had in turn warned Capt. Stephenson. The Captain testified that he did not know gambling was going on in the three places raided. He said he had been warned by Inspector McAvoy several times.

Ward Detective Colion testified that he had visited all three of the places raided on the day of the raid, but at an earlier hour, and had seen no signs of gambling.

"You visited those places every day?" asked the Superintendent.

"Third will do," said Mr. Byrnes wearlly. Ward Detective John H. Lyons then testified that he had visited all of the raided places wice on the day of the raid, the last time at a sout 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

"The raids were made simultaneously at 5 o'clock," explained Mr. Byrnes to the Commissioners. "But perhaps," he added. "the gambling outfits were moved in all three places between 4 and 5 o'clock of that alternoon."

Capt. Stephenson returned to say that he, too, had visited all of the places on the day of

missioners. But bernaps, he added, the gambling outfits were moved in all three places, between 4 and 5 o'clock of that alternoon."

Capt. Stephenson returned to say that he, too, had visited all of the places on the day of the raid, but had seen no signs of gambling. "Is it not a fact," said Capt. Stephenson, turning to the Superintendent, "that you had to break open safes to secure your evidence in those places?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Byrnes sharply, "and you might have done the same thing. I don't go raiding gambling houses with gloves on."

Inspector McAvoy then asked Mr. Byrnes: "Have I not always obeyed every order you have given me?"

"I believe you have always intended to, but I have warned you about gambling in Capt. Stephenson's precinct, and it has not been stopped.

President Martin then asked Capt, Westerveit what he had to say about the Thirty-sixth street opium joint. He replied that he was ignorant of the character of the place. It was in a very respectable neighborhood, and no complaints had been made to him by the neighbors or any of his men.

The ward detectives and patrolmen on that post testified that they had seen nothing to cause suspicion of the character of the place. Of former Ward Detective Bensley, who so testified, Inspector McAvoy asked: "Why should Headquarters' men get information you can't of such places."

"Because some Headquarters man has a better friend to tell him," answered Bensley.

That concluded the testimony, and Mr. Byrnes summed un bysaying that, in his opinion, the evidence had proved either that the defendants were guilty of knowing of the existence of the raided places, or were guilty of inexcusable ignorance,

I have only one Sergeant and a crippled clerk Qu my staff, yet? I get evidence the inspectors have 1.4490 or 1.500 men to get for them." concluded the Superintendent.

President Martin asked Mr. Byrnes if he thought two inspectors were enough to cover the two districts extending from the Battery to 125th street? Mr. Byrnes answered that he thought it would b

ecutive session, and at 2:30 o'clock returned with this finding. It was read by Fresident Martin, the detendants standing at "attention," When Mr. Martin read: "We find that the charges made[agniust Inspectors Williams and McAvoy are true." the Inspectors when the President further rend: "We find that the Inspectors named are not guilty of the charges."
The Captains, who were "severely censured,"
did not seen, much disheartened. The findings in full are as follows:

did not seem, much dishonttened. The findings in full are as follows:

From the evidence presented in these cases we find that the charges made against Inspectors williams and McAvoy are true. In so far as that under the Supern-tendent's orders an entrance was obtained into the places mentioned in the compaints, and that granting paraphernaia was found therein and arrests made, and that in West Thirty-sixtis arcet the materials used in smoking optum were found and some arrests also made, and the see of the fact, however, that the First impaction district overs a large bortion of territors, coloning from see fatters to 110 its freet, and from it coloning from see fasters to 110 its freet, and from it coloning from see fasters to 110 its freet, and from its coloning from see fasters to 110 its freet, and from its coloning from see fasters to 110 its freet, and from its coloning from see fasters to 110 its freet, and from its coloning from see fasters to 110 its freet, and from its coloning from see fasters to 110 its freet, and from its coloning from see fasters to 110 its freet, and from its coloning from see fasters to 110 its freet, and from its coloning from see a faster in the second district over the same extent of the statements and reports made by the tantains of the various precents in the different inspection districts as to the existence of violations of law, we find that the inspectors named are not guilty of the charges as no actual knowledge of the existence of these parce has been proven awainst them.

With reference has been proven awainst them.

With reference being a character of the selection of the mind of the charges and against Captains Dollety, Westervell, and Stephenson, we believe that their drives were confined to the mind of the charges of the selection of the mind of the charges of the charges of the selection of the s

THE CITY'S TITLE TO RIKER'S INLAND. Appeal to the Federal Government to Modi-

fy the Harbor Lines. Cols. W. P. Craighill, C. B. Comstock, and D. C. Houston, and Lieut.-Col. George L. Gillespie of the United States Engineer Corps, acting as the New York Harbor Line Commission, appointed by the Secretary of War, granted a hearing yesterday at the Army building, on the application of the city for a modification of the lines established around liker's Island. In 1884 the city purchased liker's Island with the land grants under water from D. C. Kingsland, John T. Wilson, and others, paying therefor \$180,000. In the following year the State ceded the land under water surrounding the island to a depth of twelve feet. Biker Island, or the upland, has an area of 87 acres, but the land under water belonging to the city covers 394 acres. Most of this is a tide-washed shoal east of the island. The city's project contemplated the reclamation of this land by filling in to three feet above highwater mark. It was estimated that 10,558, water mars. It was estimated that 10,558,140 cuble yards of material would be necessary to secure 481, acres of valuable land on
which the city might build penal institutions,
abandoning Blackwell's Island to charitable
institutions. This was recommended by
Mayor Gilroy in his message, and the Board
of Estimate decided to reclaim the bond by Illiing in with refuse farmished by the Department of Street Cleaning.

It was found, however, that the United
States Government had confiscated the city's
water grant by establishing a harbor line on
the same lines fixed by State Harror founnission in 1857. This left the city but fifty-four
acres of land under water, and an appeal was
made to the Secretary of War for a re-stablishment of the line created by legislative
act in 1885.

Yesterday's hearing was the result of the
appeal, and Mayor Gilroy, Comptroller Myers,
Corporation Counsel Clark. President Barker
of the Tax Department, Chief Engineer Greene
of the Dock Department, Chief Engineer Greene
of the Dock Department, this form Stevens
appeared in support of the city's plea. The
Mayor stated the city's case, and the Corporation Counsel recited the history of the
acquisition of the island. Elmon Stevens
results a long brief urging the justice of the
septication, and it is expected that it will be
granted. 140 cubic yards of material would be neces-

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says:

Apollinaris

"Reigns alone among Natural Dietetic Table Waters. Its numerous competitors appear to have, one after another, fallen away.

DR. CLARK IS PERSISTENT.

The Presbytery's Committee Will Continu to Try to Keep IIIm in the Church,

Dr. Henry Van Dyke reported to the New York Presbytery at its meeting yesterday that he committee appointed to confer with Dr. E. L. Clark of the Church of the Puritans, upon nomination, had not succeeded in convincing him that there was no need for such a step. Dr. Clark had asked the Presbytery in a letter how he could best withdraw. He said he could not consent to four doctrines which, he had only recently discovered, were considered essential by the great majority of the Presby-

The inspired word as it came from God is without The Inspired word as it came from God is without error. The Scriptures are false, and Christ is untruthful unless Moses wrote all the Pentenich and Isaiah the entire book which bears ultramm. The omisschene and unchangeableness of God depends upon the tuillment of every detail and four of predicted propheties.

A knowledge of the bistery of Christ and of written Scripture is necessary in the sense that all other light which God may be pleased to give is insufficient for salvation.

vation.

Dr. Van Dyke read the letter which the committee had sent Dr. Clark. It said, in part:

"After full conference and careful consideration we express our sincere regret that you have written such a letter. It would have been better to follow the wise counsel of the elders, deacons, and trustees of your church and take time for deliberation before acting; for it appears plain to us that your action is based upon a misapprehension both of the position of the Presbyterian Church and your duty toward it.

insed upon a misapprehension both of the position of the Presbyterian Church and your duty toward it.

"There is no evidence of a change in the authoritative doctrine of the Church on the four points which you mention, nor has any restraint been laid upon your liberty of teaching in harmony with the great principles of our standards. We call your attention to the fact that your vote on Dec. 30 [for Dr. Briggs] sustained this position, which your letter of Jan. O appears to deny."

The letter closed with an earnest appeal to Dr. Clark to remain in the Presbyterian Church "in these times of disquietude." Dr. Clark's reply, which Dr. Van Dyke also read, gave no ground to suppose that he had changed his orlinion. It said in part.

"My request for instruction, made to the Presbytery Jan. 9, was the result of six months of anxious deliberation. It was made at the cost of all I hold dear after twenty years of labor and friendship. It did not rest upon any change in 'the authoritative doctrine of the Church' or 'any restraint laid upon teaching,' official or uncolleial. My individual opinion was expressed, as you say, by my vote of Dec. 30. This opinion seems to me to be clearly in opposition to the great majority of the Presbyterian Church and to the spirit of peace which I toronised to abide by long ago. My mistake in thinking I was right may be excused. The least delay in confessing it would be linexeusable. Indeed, raponsibility to God comes before friendshin."

Dr. Van Dyke said that the committee from Dr. Clark to reconsider his action. Mr. Lay admitted that two official members of the church were opposed to Dr. Clark, but had not succeeded in moving him. A committee from Dr. Clark to reconsider his section. Mr. Lay admitted that two official members of the church were opposed to Dr. Clark, but had he charzed with ecommittee be continued and be charzed with

remain.
Dr. John Hall moved that Dr. Van Dyke's committee be continued, and be charged with the duty of laboring further with Dr. Clark to bring him to see, if possible, that he was not as he supposed in opposition to the beliefs of Presbyterianism. This was unanimously carried. There will be another meeting of the Presbytery to-night in the Madison Square Church.

Brooklyn May See More Indictments in Con-

A new Grand Jury was sworn in resterday in the Court of Sessions. Brooklyn. Judge Moore n his charge told the grand jurymen that the District Attorney or his assistants were their to hear the evidence discussed, or to be present when they voted to indict. If necessary they could call on the Court for advice.

"It would be a very bad state of things," continued Judge Moore. "if each grand juror had a private counsel to advise him. It would nothing could justify. Furthermore, the Grand Jury has no right to send for an accused pris-oner and examine him. A defendant can ap-pear voluntarily, but there is no power to

oner and examine him. A defendant can appear voluntarily, but there is no power to compel him to do so."

Directly after the withdrawal of the Grand Jury ex-Aldermen, twenty-one Supervisors, and the clerks and contractors who have been indicted for alleged corruption in the Columbus celebration scandal made application to Judge Moore for a copy of the minutes of the December Grand Jury, which brought in the indictments against his clients.

District Attorney Ridgway did not object, and Judge Moore directed that those interested should have access to the minutes.

Should the present indictments be quashed it is thought that the present Grand Jury may reinvestigate the Columbus business, and bring in irosh indictments.

CHARCOAL GAS KILLED THEM.

Two English Engineers Asphysiated Aboard Henry Thompson and Granville Stevenson. the second and third engineers of the English steamship Gienbervie, which arrived in the lower bay on Sunday afternoon from Shields, were asphyxiated in their cabins on Sunday night by the fumes of a chargoal fire which they had built in the narrow hallway separating their cabins.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning Capt. Gombaidy went to summon the men and found them lying on the floor, their faces black and their lying on the floor, their faces black and their rooms filled with charcoal gas. Thompson was dead, but there were signs of life about Stevenson. While the crew carried the men out into the fresh air Henry Potts, a seaman, rowed in a small boat to this city and notified the police. A surgeon from the Chambers Street Hospital went with Potts to the Glenbervie, but Stevenson had been dead nearly three-quarters of an hour when they arrived.

nearly three-quarters of an hour when they arrived.

The charcoal fire had been built in an old-fashioned brazier, which Thompson's mother had put in his locker before he sailed. The men spent Sunday night on board, dancing to the music of an old fiddle. It began to get cold about 11 o'clock, and Thompson and Stevenson each got two extra blankets from the steward. Thompson put the brazier in the passageway between the two staterooms and the gas entered the rooms through the transoms. Stevenson was 23 years old and had a wife and two-children in Shields. Thempson was 25 and unmarried. They will be buried here.

Dr. Frank J. Blinn of 19 West Fifty-eighth street was committed to prison in \$3,000 at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon, charged with performing a criminal operation on Alico Whitney, 24 years old. Miss Whitney who is a typewriter, is

A West Pifty-eighth Street Boctor Arrested.

Miss Whitney who is a typewriter, is confined to her home at 357 West Forty-fourth streat. The Justice ordered that the girl's ante-mortem statement be taken. The police of the West Forty-seventh street squad learned of the case on Sunday through Dr. A. W. Becker of 321 West Thirty-sixth street, who had been attending Miss Whitney since Saturday night. Detectives were sent to see the girl, who made a statement, upon the strength of which Dr. Blinn was arrested.

When arraigned the doctor made a general denial of the charke. The hearing will take place this afternoons

Hadson River Bridge Case Washington, Jan. 16.—The United States Supreme Court to-day dismissed, for want of jurisdiction, the appeal of Susan Luxton against the North River Bridge Company of tion Counsel recited the history of the action from Stevens prosulfine to kill a gamsked inspector a right to kill a gamsked inspector Williams hotly.
Is a foolish question, replied Mr.

For was no opposition to the
application, and it is expected that it will be
granted.

For some and the bridge company began a condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of propetty in Hoboken for its bridge between New
York and New Jersey, and it was to the order
of the sourt appointing Commissioners that
Mrs. Luxton objected. The court holds that
she must wait until the assessment is made
trains via New York.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS

SENATOR CHANDLER INTRODUCES A NEW BANKING MEASURE.

The Auti-Oution Bill Discussed and Amender in the Senate-A Joint Resolution Passes the House to Submit to the States s Constitutional Amendment Providing for

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-In the Senate to-day Mr. McPherson (Dem., Md.) gave notice of certain amendments to the Blackburn New Jersey Bridge bill, of which Mr. Kenna had previously given notice that he would offer. The principal amendment provides that the bridge should be constructed with a single span over the entire river, and no pler or other obstruction to navigation of a temporary or permanent character shall be constructed in the river between the towers or piers. Secretary Charles Fosfer sent to the Senate letter reciting the ruling of the New York

a letter reciting the ruling of the New York Court to the effect that the United States must be propared to pay for the property condemned for the New York Custom House site by March 10 next, or the proceedings would be vacated. Therefore the Secretary urges prompt action by Congress in the matter.

Mr. Chandier liter. N. H. introduced a hill smending the National Bank law, so that the limitation of the total liabilities to any national banking association of any person shall be one-tenth of the amount of the capital stock actually paid in, and the surplus as ascertained by the examiner at the last previous examination. It is also provided that no liability, direct or indirect, to any association, of any stockholder, director, officer, or employes of any bank, to an amount greater at any time than \$1,000 shall be allowed to exist, except by previous authority in writing, signed by the President and three-quarters of the directors or by a majority vote of the directors at a legal meeting. The Comptroller of the Currency is authorized to remove bank officials for violations of this provision. A section is incorporated to facilitate the collection of assessments upon shareholders of failed banks.

The resolution offered on Saturday by Mr. Wolcoff (Hep., Col.), instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire as to the expenditurer and agreed to.

Sonate bill to authorize the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of certain New York Indians against the United States was, on motion of Mr. Hiscock (Hep., N. Y.), taken from the calendar and rassed. The calendar and rassed. The calendar in the claims of certain New York Indians against the United States was, on motion of Mr. Hiscock (Hep., N. Y.), taken from the calendar and rassed. The claim, involving about \$2.000,000, arose o Court to the effect that the United States must be prepared to pay for the property condemn-

Val. to strike out section 10 was defeated— 13 to 32.

Mr. George (Dem., Miss.) moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the first three sections and inserting in lieu thereof the sub-stitute pronosed by him last July, omitting the first three sections.

Without action on the substitute the Senate

In the House to-day Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.) introduced a bill to suspend, during civil service laws, rules, and regulations, in so far as they do, or might, restrict or interfere with the free exercise by the President or heads of departments of the power to remove or appoint officers or employees of the Gov-ernment. A breamble to the bill says that no Administration can fully and satisfactorily carry its policies into execution if a large por-tion of the subordinate officers are hostile to such policies.

tion of the subordinate officers are hostile to such policies.

A demand for the "regular order" made by Mr. Kilgore (Dem., Tex.) prevented the consideration of several private bills which members desired to call up.

Mr. Beltzhoover (Dem., Pa.), from the Committee on War Claims, reported back the Burrows resolution calling on the various departments for information relative to the amount of war claims allowed by them and by the Court of Claims. After delate the resolution was adopted.

Coming over from the former suspension day was a bill to settle and adjust the claims of Arkansas and other swamp land grants. Mr. Dingley (Kep., Me.) demanded a second.

day was a bill to settle and adjust the claims of Arkansas and other swamp land grants. Mr. Dingley (kep., Me.) demanded a second. The Republicans as a role retrained from voting, but after twenty minutes the tellers were able to report a quorum and the motion to suspend the rules was seconded.

Mr. Mchael Dem. Ark. said that the amount involved was about \$2,000,000, but this statement was controverted by Mr. Tracey. Dem., N. Y.b. who argued that directly or indirectly it would lead to an expenditure of at least \$50,000,000. It might be said that Arkansas was entitled to the money claimed by it, but it did not go about obtaining it in a creditable manner. It had sought to bring in a logicaling bill which by inserting the claims of other States, might gain it strength. There was a lobby here in favor of the measure, and he honed that it would not pass.

Mr. Mchea answered in an impassioned manner, declaring the statement of Mr. Tracey that this was a lobby is measure to be untrue in fact. It was an unmanly statement and was an unwarranted attack upon a just measure, and one that must have been inspired by some one interested in the defeat of this bill.

The bill was lost, 1:2 to So, not the necessary two-thirds in the affering the claim, consinterested in the defeat of this bill.

The bill was lost, 1:2 to So, not the necessary two-thirds in the affering the complete of the rules and pass a joint resolution providing for the election of Senators of the United States by popular vote.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) demanded a second. The Republicans refrained from voting, and

providing for the election of Senators of the United States by popular vote.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) demanded a second. The Republicans refrained from voting, and left the House without a quorum, although it was but three short of one. Then Mr. need moved for a call of the House. The motion was defeated, 6 to 181, and the tellers resumed their places. A quorum appeared, and the motion to suspend the rules was seconded. In a two-minute speech Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) opposed the measure, but the motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution was agreed to without division.

The House then, at 4:20, adjourned.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS, Things of Interest In and Outside the Halls

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. The anti-silver men in the House are in high spirits to-night over the announcement from Representative An drew of Massachusetts that Speaker Crisp will probably consent to give him an opportunity to call up his banking bill. Mr. Andrew in-

to call up his banking bill. Mr. Andrew informed his friends that the Speaker is disposed to give the bill a chance for consideration before the session closes. The recent visit of lepresentative toekran to Mr. Cleveland, together with the pressure that has been brought to bear upon Speaker Usin from other sources, has apparently but its effect. It is said that many of the members who heretofore voted for free sliver are willing to accept the leadership of Mr. Cleveland on this question in view of the fact hat the Chicago Convention considerly ignored the free sliver issue. On the other hand, the free sliveries are confident that they have sufficient strength to check any movement calculated is interfere with the existing laws on the subject of sliver. Both sides are preparing for a light, and they are equally conflicent of winning. The sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee on the investigation of the condition of the Treasury expects to receive during

the week a large amount of information from
the Treasury expects to receive during
the week a large amount of information from
the Treasury experts, showing the receipts
and expenditures of the tovernment. It can
be said on good authority that the Treasury
statement will not show a deflect or the probability of one during the tresent fiscal year,
but a close analysis of it is expected to show
that Secretary Foster at times had a hard task
making both ends meet, and that his successor
will be likely, unless relieved by legislation at
this accident raising additional revenue, to
have an even harder task, with ponsions
steadily increasing. On the result of their
investigation will depend whether the Ways
and Means Committee will recommend legislation at this session. Owing to the nearness
of the end of this Congress, the probabilities
are against any actual legislation, though the
facts may develop so strongly as to the necessity of immediate action as to force both
parties to work together, the Republicans in
order that a deficiency early in the coming
Administration may not be laid at their doors,
and the Democrate to maintain the credit of
the incoming Administration.

At present the only plan suggested, which is

How Dickens Wrote His Books



An inner picture of the great story-teller's literary methods; his writing hours at "Gad's Hill"; his own story of "Nicholas Nickleby," as told in a private letter; his love

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Miss Mamie Dickens, in the January number of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

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regarded as expedient, is the increase of the whiskey tax, with perhaps an additional tax on heer. This would raise over \$35,000,000 additional yearly if the law could be so framed as to affect whiskey on which the tax is unraid. It is considered possible, however, that the distillers would meet the increased tax by taking whiskey out of bond at that low rate. The fear of this is what makes an increase of the tax now an uncertainty.

The House Commerce Committee to-day adopted the report of the sub-committee on the bill prepared by it to allow pooling by railroad companies when sanctioned by the Inter-State Commerce Committee. The measure will probably be called up in the House and its passage urged some day this week.

Messrs. Coombs and Paterson have practically completed their report to the special committee on the investigation into the Reading anthracite coal combination. The report will show that the aim of the combination is to drive out independent coal operators and obtain a complete control of the anthracite coal industry, and that it is sought to do this by fixing a high freight rate on coal so as to make it profitable for individuals to turn in their product at the mines to the combination. The report will recommend the passage of the bill heretofore agreed upon by the Commerce Committee, which gives the Inter-State Commerce Committee, which gives the Inter-State Commerce Commission bower to keep down freight rates. It was contemplated to recommend legislation for the divorce of the transportation and coal-producing industries, but the two contemen found it impracticable by constitutional means to deal effectively with this matter, though of opinion that it is really the most efficacious remedy possible. committee on the investigation into the Read-

House convened the corridors bristled with the friends and enemies of the measure. The members of the New York delegation were flooded with telegrams from preminent New Yorkers urging them not to allow the bill to pass. Conspicuous among the telegrams received were two messages from the new Mayor of New York city snying that while he was in favor of a bridge over the Hudson River he was nevertheless opposed to it unless the local authorities could control the approaches to the bridge. The members of the New York delegation held frequent conferences, and kept their eyes on the advocates of the bill on the floor and also in the corridors. When it became known that the bill would not be called up to-day Representative Cockran, after consultation with Messrs. Dunphy, Fellows. Cummings, Tracey, and others, advised that they call upon the local authorities of New York city to prepare a statement of what they would like to have in the way of amendments to the bill. At present it is not clear whether the city officials want a bridge bill passed. If they are opposed to any bridge bill the New York delegation want to be fully informed on the subject. If they favor a bill under certain conditions, now is the time for them to state them, so the members of the delegation may bring their suggestions properly before the House whenever the bill comes up.

The funeral of Gen. Rufus Ingalis, late Quartermaster-General of the army, who died in New York yesterday, will take place in St. John's Episcopal Church to-morrow afternoon. The interment will be in Arlington. The pall bearers will be Gens, MacFeely, Holabird, Perry, Batchelder, Sawtelle, Gibbon, C. H. Smith, Baird, Saxton, Flagler, Parke, and Greely.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day ordered a The Secretary of the Navy to-day ordered a Board of naval officers to assemble at Newport on Thursday next to superintend the trial tip of the steel gractice vessel Bancrott. Speed is the only requisite in the trial. Should the vessel make more than the required speed—twelve knots an hour—her builders will receive \$5,000 for every additional quarter knot, while a penulty of \$1,000 is imposed on them for the loss of every quarter knot below the contract speed.

Mr. W. F. MacLennan, chief of the warrant division of the Treasury Department, who has had charge of the preparation of the exhibit showing the financial condition of the Treasury, as requested by the Springer sub-committee, has broken down and is suffering from nervous prestration as a result of his laborancial increases a result of his laborancial increases a result of his laborancial which was practically finished, and it will be several days before his principal assistant, Mr. Ward, can get it into shape.

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THE HORSE IS DEAD, THAT'S SURE.

Between Messes, Nichols and Balch, The motive which underlies the suit of Nichols vs. Balch is that it isn't wise to borrow another man's horse, even when he is anylous to have you do so, unless you know all about the man and the horse; also, that it isn't profitable to be a witness for borrower or lender. The suit referred to began in this way: Henry Herbert Balch, who is President of the

Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. was for a long time a frequenter of Dickel's Riding Academy on Fifty-sixth street. He is Second Lieutenant of Troop A, which used to drill at Dickel's, but which now has an armory of its own. In April, 1890, Mr. Balch was standing with some other members of Troop will show that the aim of the combination is to drive out independent coal operators and obstantial store of the control of the anthractic coal additional properties of the control of the anthractic coal additional properties of the control of the anthractic coal additional properties of the control of the combination. The report will recommend the passage of the bill heretofore agreed upon by the Commerce Committee, which gives the Inter-State Commerce Committee, which gives the Inter-State Commerce Commission to the commerce Commission to the commerce Commission to be commerced to recommend legislation for the divorce of the transportation and coal-producing industries, but the two gentlemen found it impracticable by constitutional means to deal effectively with this matter, though of opinion that it is really the most efficacious representation to the Governor of Kentucky delegation that Senator Carlisle will mail his resignation to the Governor of Kentucky to-morrow, Mrs. Carlisle is still opposed to having her husband accept the Treasury portfolio, chiefly for the reason that they are not managed to having her husband accept the Treasury portfolio, chiefly for the reason that they are not managed to be accommended to the commendation of the A in Dickel's Academy. He was in uniform Along came Mr. Dickel with Mr. William E.

withal.

Mrs. Nichols testified that she had ridden Mrs. Nichols testified that she had ridden the horse often, and had always found him gentle. Mrs. Mary Catherine Nichols McEirov, sister of the daintiff, testified to the same effect. The plaintiff alleged that the horse had been injured by Mr. Balch's jumping fences. Mr. Nichols was asked about his having been in trouble over a competition for prizes when in Yale College. His witnesses were asked in the property of the suit, and several were asked if they had not been paid for testifying. The defence alleged that the horse had injured himself. Lawyer Edward Dwight for the plaintiff and Lawyer Frederic W. Sherman for the defendant summed up the case yesterday. The principals and witnesses were not present. The indications are that whoever wins the suit will find himself a loser after paying the expenses of the trial.

Longshoreman McBrury's Skull Was Frac-

United States Consul Levi W. Brown at Glasgow, Scotland, has sent a communica-tion to the Coroner's office in Brooklyn in reference to the death of 'Long-horeman l'atrick meDrury, who was supposed to have been smothered in the grain in the hold of the Anchor line steamer Bolivia a few days before her departure from Brooklyn early last month, and whose bedy was not recovered until the steamer arrived at tilasgow. Consul Brown reports that Mr. Brury had not been smothered, but that death resulted from a fracture of the skull, caused probably by falling into of the skull, caused probably by falling into of the skull, caused probably by falling into

De Wolf Hopper's Juveniles No: Allowed to Fleven-year-old Flossie Klein, th-year-old Ella Clark, 5-year-old Lillian Klein, and

4-year-old Lizzie Husband, accompanied by their guardians and Manager Krowles of the Columbia Theatre, were among the early visitors at Mayor Boody's office in Brocklyn yesterday. The De Wolf Hopper company is playing "Wang" in the Columbia this week and the call on the Mayor was for the purpose of obtaining a permit from him allowing the four children to sing in the opera. Superintendent Watkins of the Society for the Brayentian of Cruelty to Children opposed the application and the Mayor refused to give the permit.

Pretty Comprehensive Attachment. The Reynolds Card Mig. Co. sued the New York Bank Note Company for \$25,000 for vio-lation of an alleged contract and, it is alleged, attached over \$500,000 worth of property inattached over \$500,000 worth of property in-cluding \$28,000 cash in bank and \$485,000 worth of real estate, so as to be dead sure of collecting its claim if it got a verdiet. The defendant, which says there is no merit in the claim, moved before Justice l'atterson yesterday to have the bend for \$250 given by the plaintiff increased. Decision was reserved. The attachment was granted on an allegation that the directors of the New York lank Note Company were to meet on Christmas eve to consider the question of voluntary dissolution.

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ROBBED THE SAFE BEFORE HIS EYES.

Burglars in a Williamsburgh When Leonard Drenkhardt, a bartender in Capt. Henry Ostermann's saloon at 18 Broadstarted to go up to his room over the saloon at 3 A. M. yesterday he was confronted in the hall by a medium-sized man, with a slouch

pistol into his lace.
"If you make the least noise, you're a goner." whispered the stranger to Drenkhardt. warning him to make no outery. The stranger warning him to make no outery. The stranger hauled Drenkhardt into the saloon, and, aided by a pal, who was already there, proceeded to rry open the sale and take from it \$500 and a diamond searf pin, valued at \$100. It took him an hour, he says, to find a policeman after the burghrs had gone away, leaving a let of tooks behind them. The tooks comprised a brace and bit, five small drills, three large drills, one centre much, a jimmy eighteen inches long, one small wrench, and a dark lansorn. The burglars also left behind a chinchilla overcoat, which hore the name of a Chicago maker. The diamond pin which they took was given to Capt. Ostermann by the Arion Singing Society of Brooklyn, a few years ago, after a carnival, in which the saloon keeper took the character of the king of Fools.

Objects to Kraus's Pancy Lamp, Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court reserved decision to-day on a motion by Adelia C. Fitzpatrick to enjoin George J. Kraus of C. Fitzpatrick to enjoin George J. Kraus of the Imperial Music Hall and the city from creeting or maintaining an ornamental lamp and immpost on the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth street. Kraus obtained permission from the Common Coun-cil in November last to erect the lamp, but it was not to be used for advertising. The plaintiff is lessee of the property on that corner, and says that kraus integds to use the lamp for his private purposes.

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